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**Springfield Republic**

**EVENING AND WEEKLY.**

THE REPUBLIC prints the New York and West Coast Associated Press Dispatches and the Boston Globe Telegram.

**C. M. NICHOLS, THOS. G. BROWN,**  
PRESIDENT. MANAGER AND TREASURER.

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**REPUBLIC BUILDING,**  
**SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.**

Telephone No. 230.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3, 1887.

**REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.**

Governor, **J. B. FORAKER.**  
Lieutenant Governor, **W. C. LYON.**  
Supreme Judge (four terms), **WM. T. SPEAR.**  
Supreme Judge (short term), **F. J. DICKMAN.**  
State Auditor, **E. W. POE.**  
State Treasurer, **J. C. BROWN.**  
Attorney General, **D. K. WATSON.**  
Member Board Public Works, **C. A. FLICKINGER.**

**11th Senatorial District.**

For State Senator, **THOS. A. COWGILL.**

**REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.**

Representative, **GEORGE C. RAWLINS.**  
Probate Judge, **JOHN C. MILLER.**  
Auditor, **O. F. SEAVYSS.**  
Clerk, **JAMES M. RABBITTS.**  
Recorder, **B. A. TIDD.**  
Commissioner, **W. H. STEWART.**  
Jury Master, **JOHN M. STEWART.**  
Coroner, **J. M. BENNETT.**

We have received the state from bankruptcy and sustained and advanced her credit to the highest point it has ever reached. We have largely reduced the public bonded debt; we have cut down the interest charges so as to make each year a saving on that account alone of \$87,200; we have stopped the decline of the aggregate of the personal property of the state on the duplicate; we have increased the value of the duplicate, thus bringing new values on the duplicate, have reduced the burden that previously rested on the land and other visible property of the state. We have greatly checked the growth of local industries, and have by taking the liquor traffic, relieved the burdens of local taxation to the extent of \$2,000,000. We have secured honest elections in all the cities, and we have once more given Cincinnati a creditable government and a good name. Governor Foraker's opening speech at Cincinnati.

The echoes of Springfield's Foraker Day will reverberate in the atmosphere for a month or two. It was a great day.

How would Ben Butler do as the senatorial candidate for the presidency next year? And George Francis Train as their candidate for the vice-presidency?

Manitowish wants the next republican national convention. Cincinnati is the place for it. It is the center of population and it has the requisite accommodations for the convention and the crowd.

We have before us a pamphlet on "The Liquor Question" that contains about as much fact and real argument in it as any book which has yet been issued. The papers and addresses contained in it treat "The Best Legislative Methods for the Suppression of the Evil of the Traffic" and are devoted to the discussion of the several remedies or species of Taxation, Prohibition and Science, as carried on in the columns of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette by such eminent specialists and experts as the Hon. Neal Dow, Rev. Dr. Bishop Walden and Hon. Thomas McDougall. The pamphlet contains this last named gentleman's famous address at Urbana. We know of no work in the general liquor problem is so ably and so thoroughly as well as so impartially discussed as in this pamphlet. Everybody ought to have it.

The Ohio State Journal speaks of Foraker Day in Springfield as follows: Governor Foraker had a grand demonstration of the campaign yesterday at the Champion City. It was not only a grand demonstration, but there was also one of the grandest of speeches on the issues of the day. It covered both state and national interests and struck a popular chord in the eloquent and logical reasoning for the cause of liberty. There has been no such occasion in Ohio since the Brough campaign. The invasion of Confederation now, after the declaration of secession, has stirred up the people as much as the campaign of 1860, when it was impossible for the opposing candidate to get to his county seat even to say his taxes.

The "Round Table man" makes this contribution to Foraker day literature: Governor Foraker had a splendid reception at Thresherville, better known as Springfield, yesterday. The governor is somewhat of a thrasher himself.

**THE FORUM.**

The November number is alive with stirring discussions of the great questions of our modern civilization.

President F. A. P. Barnard, treating "Warfare Against Society" denounces such men as instigated the great strike on Jay Gould's roads as "lawless insurgents and felons" and as "enemies of the human race." President Barnard thinks there is no other remedy than to shoot them. The Pres. is quite too gunpowdery on this subject.

Edward T. Peters asks "Should Fortunes be Limited?" He asks the question in the affirmative, and suggests how. He says: "There are causes at work under whose operation the prizes of economic life fall largely into the laps of idlers, or are held out as the rewards of barren or pernicious activities. The removal of these causes would go far to prevent the accumulation of great estates."

In "The Use and Abuse of the Veto Power" John D. Long instances the fact that his opponent excellently, "Cleveland, during one term of Congress has vetoed one hundred and forty-three bills, which he has pocketed. This is more, in one-fifth of the time, than all his predecessors vetoed." Mr. Long condemns, also, "the language of some of these vetoes, offensive alike to good taste and good feeling." This is correct criticism.

Senator Alfred H. Colquitt, of Georgia, puts the question, "Is the Negro Vote Suppressed?" and replies hotly that it is not. Well, what has become of it, Senator? It does not seem to appear anywhere in your figures.

George C. Hurlbut gives citizen de Lesseps a keen blizzard under the title, "The Panama Canal from Within." De Lesseps is a vaster humbug than his canal—which is saying a good deal, according to Mr. Hurlbut's figuring.

George Ticknor Curtis takes the Mormons' part, under the question, "Shall Utah Become a State?" He thinks the many-wedded saints have been unfairly treated. So do we; some of them should have been fairly hanged.

Henry Van Dyke, under the caption, "Christianity and Communism," under takes to show that there was none of the modern idea of communism in early Christianity, as some of the advocates of that revolutionary doctrine have asserted there was.

And another gentleman discusses, "What is the Object of Life?" and still another, "Books that Have Helped Me." These two topics, we would suggest to The Forum, have been sucked dry.

The democrats are resorting to every conceivable scheme in their attempt to defeat Foraker next Tuesday. They will not succeed. The character of the man, the principles he represents, and the very clean administration which he has given the state, insures his re-election by a triumphant majority. Let every republican do his full duty by going to the polls, and a majority of not less than 30,000 will be the result.

Governor Gordon will find plenty in Governor Foraker's speech of yesterday to keep him busy answering until election day. Governor Foraker talks from the record and puts the southern visitor in somewhat of a hole.

Foraker day in Springfield, November 2, 1887, is recognized by the press and people of the state as being the largest and most successful political meeting ever held in Ohio, according to presidential campaigns.

The bronze statue of the great Garfield now stands in Garfield Place, (formerly known as Eighth street park.) Cincinnati.

The last hope of the Chicago anarchists is gone, and they will have to hang.

**FIREARMS OF THE RICH.**

Wholly Men Who Have a Big Stock of Guns on Hand in Gun Store Room.

In a dingy little workshop near University place two men were busy one day last week cleaning the barrel of a shotgun. They were heard talking Scotts and working slowly, stopping at short intervals to take a particularly long pull at their black bearded pipes and to eye their work critically. The walls of the workshop were many leather gun cases, with tags bearing the names of their owners attached to them. As I stood watching the two men I read some of these names and was surprised to see such prominent ones as James Gordon Bennett, William K. Vanderbilt and many others that I have since forgotten.

"All here for repairs?" I inquired.

"Oh, no," replied one of the bonny Scotchmen, as his lips tightly immediately afterward, as if to prevent any secrets from escaping.

"What are they here for, then?" I persisted.

"On storage," said the second Scotchman. "We take fine guns on storage, keep them in good repair and send them to the owners when they get ready for them."

It is the only place of the kind in New York and probably in the country. Even in Europe it is a question whether such a thing exists. The wealthy gentlemen and nobles who have large country estates on the continent and in England have, so to speak, their private arsenals and armories here. They keep their guns on storage, and they will be preserved and ready for use at any time. They can well afford to do so, as they need not go far to do it at a very short notice.

In this country, however, where large estates stocked with game are unknown and shooting trip takes time and preparation, such private arsenals are not needed. Even the wealthiest and most extravagant do not find it necessary to employ private gunsmiths and put their guns on storage. They take them with them when they go to the country, and they are not far from the gunsmiths who take delight in cleaning and putting away their own guns. Some, though, who have great demands upon their time either for business or for pleasure, cannot afford to do it, and are not far from the gunsmiths who take delight in cleaning and putting away their own guns. Some, though, who have great demands upon their time either for business or for pleasure, cannot afford to do it, and are not far from the gunsmiths who take delight in cleaning and putting away their own guns.

As they are first class workmen and very independent, only the wealthy sportsmen can afford to deal with them. They have conducted this business for many years, and in that time have been associated with all the prominent New Yorkers of sporting proclivities and have learned a great many of their characteristics. The trust reposed in them is very great, as the guns are all valuable and are sometimes laid in their care for years. Such is the case, for instance, with the guns of the late proprietor of the Herald. The fact is, however, that this gentleman intended to give his guns to the state, and they may have lain in their leather coats on the shelves in the storeroom on University street for several years.—New York Mail and Express.

The Nonsense of Science

Sanitary science has worked much good, but it has disseminated much nonsense. Now it is the manufacture of the water; now the air; now the milk. If half that has been written of these subjects were the truth, there would be no further need for agitation. All the people would have been dead long ago. As a matter of fact, purity is an essential in any kind of food, and in any kind of drink. Everybody knows this, and as a rule, an effort is made to procure that which is pure. When such end cannot be accomplished, sickness and premature death may result. But the theory that everything known is full of germs of fatality seems incompatible with the fact that people continue to live.—Omaha Herald.

**A FINE SPEECH.**

J. F. McGraw, Esq., Delivers a Brilliant Speech—Brilliant Discussion of the Southern Question—A Free Ballot and a Fair Count.

Mr. J. F. McGraw delivered a fine speech at Catawba on Tuesday evening, and some of his utterances on the southern question were really brilliant. Following are his remarks on that question:

Now my fellow citizens, I come to speak of a matter which is of the very highest importance, and that is whether or not this is a government of the people, or in other words, whether our boasted equality of all men is a reality, or whether it is only a sentiment—nice to be talked about, but not to be put into practice.

In the present number of the Forum in an article from the pen of John G. Carlisle, the speaker of the democratic house of representatives at Washington, and who is in a position to speak for his party, we find the following:

"It is necessary in the first instance to call attention to the difference of opinion between the two parties on the subject of the nature and extent of the federal power under the constitution." "This difference of opinion has existed continuously since the organization of the republic."

Again he says: "In the republic the party of today is more extravagant in its assertion of what it calls national authority than its Federalist progenitor was a century ago." Such a statement as this, coming from a high and able democratic politician is well calculated to alarm the people of this country, who believe that this is a nation clothed with the power to protect its citizens in the exercise of all their rights in every part of this Republic.

What is this difference, my friends, to which Mr. Carlisle refers?

It is the old doctrine of State Sovereignty which, as he says, has existed since the organization of the Government, the best statement of which is found in the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798, written by the ablest advocate of that doctrine who has ever lived, Thomas Jefferson, and which formed at that time and Mr. Carlisle now tells us still continues to be the democratic construction of the federal power under the constitution.

As the doctrine promulgated by those resolutions is so openly proclaimed as being now the creed of the democratic party, it is well that we should know what it is, and to that end permit me to quote a few lines from those resolutions. They say: "That this government, created by this compact, was not intended to be the exclusive judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion, and not the constitution, the measure of its power; but that in other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress."

They say the constitution is to be the judge, and that is the construction there put upon the constitution, and we are told that the democratic party still holds to that doctrine. Thus we have an open and shameless statement of a continuing belief in that doctrine, in the spirit of which that party claimed slavery as a divine institution, attempted to nullify the internal revenue laws of the United States, and in South Carolina not only claimed the right to secede from the Union, but inaugurated the most wicked and gigantic evil war that the his of the world records, and has engaged in casting insulting epithets at the engaged and broken down hearts who saved the life of the grandest and only successful government of the people, by the people, and for the people, that the Almighty in his providence has ever allowed mankind to enjoy.

For a republican to charge that party with an adherence to their old state rights theory, is to be charged with an attempt to stir up sectional strife, and as being engaged in keeping alive the bitterness engendered by the war, but here we have a party burdened with its history of treason and reeking with the blood of three hundred thousand patriots, announcing to the people that they are the friends of the Union, and that the democratic party is still being the time-honored doctrine of the democratic party.

Whenever you hear one of these democratic brawlers construe the constitution, and talk about the reserved rights of the states, you may depend upon it that some open and gigantic iniquity is to be perpetrated, and we are to be told that we must submit because the constitution is too weak to enforce the laws of the land.

We need not go far to find the meaning of the revival of this subject by Mr. Carlisle for we find in this article full and complete evidence of what infamy he is preparing to defend. In speaking of the Southern outrages against the ballot, he says: "Very little, if any, direct evidence is produced to prove that the colored vote in the South is improperly suppressed or controlled, but it is assumed that the violence and intimidation has prevented the negro from exercising the right of suffrage."

He says, it is assumed upon the mere fact that very few persons vote, that therefore the colored vote is suppressed, when it is a fact, as shown by repeated official investigations that since the war thousands of colored people have been murdered in cold blood simply for desiring to vote the republican ticket; indeed, if you go down to the South you will find no negro who is not free to vote, and many of them freely admit it and proceed to justify their conduct, an example which class we find in Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, who openly avows the practices which Carlisle attempts to evade. In a recent article Mr. Watterson says: "As the complaints against the operation of the franchise in the south it is worth no man's while to say that they are without foundation."

The government must rest upon a republican basis; that basis does not exist among the blacks of the south, and where they are in a numerical majority they will find some other basis for their support. During the reign of force society had no other recourse than force, and as an inevitable consequence a bloody record of violence ensued. Thrown upon the resources of the state was not slow to seek relief, not less efficacious measures of defense against the prevailing mass of ignorance and barbarism."

The elections in every state of the union that engaged in secession are a farce; they are a living insult to the perpetuity of the nation, for the governing people of those states are more of an aristocracy than they have in England, indeed they are more like the rulers of Russia, because they derive power from the consent of the governed. Many of these states that sent a solid democratic delegation to the congress of the United States have in them, as stated by Watterson, a "numerical majority" of republicans, and were it not for the "bloody record of violence" that has disgraced our land, and the "murder but not the blood" of the "infernal" in the way of tissue ballots and fraudulent counting that has more recently been resorted to, a large majority of both congressmen and senators would be republicans.

In the election of last year the state of Georgia elected ten members of congress on a total vote of less than twenty thousand, while in any of the other states it requires a total vote of 300,000 to elect the same number.

The records of the government are full of evidence piled mountain high of the outrages and murders committed against the black and white republicans of the south since the war, and the methods now resorted to by them in utter defiance of any law or fair play, while they do not sacrifice human life, are nevertheless, none the less, in the carrying out elections in spite of the fact that the republicans are in a "numerical majority."

Our legislative history, however, tells us that the republican party up to 1875 "passed a greater number of unconstitutional enactments than can be found in all the records of our legislative history, and that he but only repeats, in a different form, the threat made by a democratic congressman, a few years ago, and which so alarmed the north, that when they obtained full control they would repeal "every vestige of war legislation."

The Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, gives full power to reduce the representation in congress and the electoral college, and the democratic understand that the power will be used by the Republicans whenever they obtain control of the law-making department of the government, in the event that they find the evil cannot be remedied.

through a stringent election law. In order to defeat this the democratic are preparing to deny the power of the Federal Government to protect the ballot box in the states—and will call to their defense the old Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 by which they will claim that the constitution does not give the government any power to protect its citizens in their right to vote for members of congress.

How long must this iniquity continue before the great loyal North will rise in their might and sweep the democratic party out of power in every branch of the government? It is impossible to say when or how this infamy will be broken up, but I have an abiding faith in the integrity of the mass of the people, and sooner or later they will surely free from public positions the men who are engaged in this denying to thousands of freemen the right to exercise the highest duty of an American citizen.

In the presence of such an issue as this, all other questions sink into insignificance, for we cannot protect our citizens in this all important duty, it is useless to talk of other laws for the protection and benefit of the people, for they will be null and void.

The only answer to this is, "bloody shirt," and the statement that we are fighting the war over again; and an attempt to suppress patriotic feeling and a sentiment in favor of fair play, by threatening the north with a refusal on the part of the south to carry on business relations, if they are not "let alone."

Of all demagogues this is the worst, for this question is one of today, a continuing cry, and is only connected with the war in that the people who are engaged in it, are the same who brought on the war, and the question was supposed to have been settled by the peace.

This agitation must go on; the republican party cannot and will not cease to denounce this fraud and crime, until the rights guaranteed by the constitution are enjoyed by every citizen of the republic.

**SMITH, THE FREETRAIDER.**

The Democratic state committee is sending all over the state a free trade speech made by John Q. Smith, who formerly pretended to be a Republican, in order to get an office from the Republicans. He was always an out and out freetrader, and never had any real love or part with the Republican party. He endeavored to get Governor Foraker to appoint him as a Republican as one of the members of the Intermediate committee, but Governor Foraker was not appeased by his style of Republicanism, and because he could not get this position Mr. Smith joined the ranks of the freetraders in the Democratic party, and is devoting his time to the cause of Powell and free trade. The attention of the management of the Democratic campaign has been called to the fact that John Q. Smith's endorsement of their candidate is injuring Powell, and they are now endeavoring to recall and suppress his speeches, which they want in the form of supplements. All good Democrats who receive them and are interested in the advancement of their party should enclose them in a wrapper and mail them to the Democratic state executive committee at Columbus, Ohio. If they will write Chairman Duncan that they have done this, and send the letter in the same mail, they will receive credit and grateful thanks from him.

Deliberately and maliciously W. A. Taylor and others of his ilk are endeavoring to misrepresent Governor Foraker, giving circulation to false reports of his speeches. His brilliant speeches have caused consternation to the hearts of T. E. Powell and his managers, and finding it impossible to cope with Governor Foraker in argument, they have resorted to the low device of putting words into the Governor's mouth which he never uttered and giving the Democratic papers purported extracts from speeches, which are their invention. It would seem that the depth of depravity had been reached when they sent out garbled and false copies of his special message in regard to state finances, but they have gone one step lower by deliberately falsifying his utterances and quoting him as saying things which he never said. The time has now gone by when anything in the line of campaign material in Democratic newspapers can be believed, as all sorts of stories are being worked by them with the intention of deceiving voters who will not stop to investigate the truth or falsity of their statements.

American workmen, when any one trenches to you the free trade doctrine, ask him what is to be gained by flooding this country with foreign-made goods manufactured at pauper wages, when the same goods can be made at home, giving employment to our people? Ask him, also, whether it isn't a fact that if America is to compete on equal terms in her manufactures with all the world it is not necessary for us to produce an article as cheap as a coal shoveler and cure the pauper wages to our workmen? Ask him, laboring men desire to degrade labor? That is what free trade does, while a protective tariff elevates it, gives the laboring men fair wages for his work, enabling him to give his family a home and education for his children, instead of eking out a bare existence.

Mr. DUNGAN, chairman of the Democratic state committee, and Mr. Powell, Democratic candidate for governor, knew of the record of Mr. Clark, Democratic candidate for board of public works, when he was placed in nomination by the Democratic state committee, and it seems the blindest irony to put Mr. Clark off the ticket simply because his name has been exposed in Republican newspapers.

What worse is he on that account than he was when nominated, and why should he be forced off the ticket now when he was put on with the full knowledge of his antecedents on the part of the Democratic candidates and the Democratic managers.

What do the people of Ohio think of the man who has the temerity to go about the country abusing a public officer for calling his attention to his duty in regard to paying his just due of taxes, when he is so rich that he has spread broadcast his statement that he makes \$15,000 a year from one of his houses and offices? Such a spectacle is presented by Mr. T. E. Powell, who since 1875 has not paid his taxes on his property in Delaware until compelled to do so last week by the public criticism of his failure in that respect.

HERE is a plank in the Republican state platform which is peculiarly fitting under the present condition of affairs:

"While favoring the proper legislation to secure patentees in their just rights to their inventions, we ask such legislation by congress as will provide that the holder of a patent shall have no right of action for its infringement, when knowledge of the same was in the possession of the inventor at the time of the invention, and he failed to use the same within the time specified in the patent, he fails to give notice of his claim."

Have you a father? Have you a mother? Have you a son or daughter, sister or brother who has not yet taken Kimp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the guaranteed remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup and all Throat and Lung troubles? If so, why? When a sample bottle is gladly given to you free by T. J. Casper, druggist, 41 East Main street, and the large sample bottle 50c and 1.00.

A book by Nina Van Zandt on the subject of the use of the Republican wheelbarrow some time ago. A. B. Parsons has just announced that he has finished a book on the same subject.

Proprietor of Kemp's Balsam should publish a card of thanks, containing expressions of gratitude which come to him daily, from those who have been cured of severe throat and lung troubles by the use of Kemp's Balsam. It would fill a fair sized book. How much better to invite all to call on T. J. Casper, druggist, 41 East Main street, and get a free sample bottle, than you may test for yourself its power. Large bottles 50c and \$1.00.

The Episcopal church is to send a bishop to Alaska. It is probable that Mr. Duncan will place his Metlakatla Indian mission under the supervision of the bishop.

If you would enjoy your dinner, harden and invigorate the gums, purifies and perfumes the breath, cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth from youth to old age. Sold by all druggists.

Do you ask me for my secret? Why my teeth are pearly white? And my gums are so bright? My secret's off been told before—Use SOZODONT. And nothing more.

Frugal Societies

harden and invigorate the gums, purifies and perfumes the breath, cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth from youth to old age. Sold by all druggists.

"It holds on like Grim Death," has been called to read, "It holds like 'SPALDING'S GUN'."

A firm in Springfield, Vt., that makes baby carriages says the wealthy buy the cheaper kind of carriages.

A fine constitution may be ruined by simple habits, and any bodily ills result from habitual constipation. There is no medicine equal to Ayer's Pills for restoring the system to natural and healthy action.

**KASKINE**  
THE NEW QUININE.  
MORE STRONGLY VOUCHER FOR THAN ANY OTHER DRUG OF MODERN TIMES

A POWERFUL TONIC  
That the most delicate stomach will bear.  
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

THE MOST SILENTLY AND SUCCESSFUL BLOOD PURIFIER. Superior to QUININE. Mr. John C. Scarborough, Selma, N. C., writes: "I got malaria in the Southern army, and for a dozen years suffered from its debilitating effects. I tried every remedy, but in vain. I heard of Kaskine, the new quinine, and helped me out. I gained 35 pounds. Have not had such good health in 20 years."

The Agent of KASKINE has on Public Exhibition a remarkable MANIKIN, or model of the human body, showing the location of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys and the other organs and parts in health and in disease. By an inspection the afflicted can see the location and location of their troubles and learn how Kaskine relieves and cures them. Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. \$1 per bottle. 50c bottles for 45c. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

**Notice to Contractors.**

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the city clerk of the city of Springfield, Ohio, for furnishing materials and constructing a sewer from Center street east to the Little day of October 1st, 1888. The sewer to be constructed is to be located on the north side of Center street, and the plans and specifications are on file in the office of the city engineer.

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**MAGEE'S BOSTON HEATER.**

1887-88.

This Furnace has no equal for simplicity, durability and economy. It is constructed of heavy steel plate. Is a base heater, easily controlled, and is exempt from the possibility of gas-leaking joints.

Ample Reference Given.

Sold by

**Humphreys & Raymond,**  
17 W. Main St.  
SPRINGFIELD, - OHIO.

**MEAT MARKET.**

Only the Best Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal and Pork for sale here.

**Wm. Grant's Sons**  
16 E. High St.

**Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff's**  
System of Rectal Treatment.

**Dr. Levitt E. Custer,**  
DENTIST.

**Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff's**  
System of Rectal Treatment.

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